

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1863.

NUMBER 239.

VOLUME 7.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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Special Notices (printed and kept up), having pre-
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vanced bills. Collected quarterly.

Business DIRECTORY.

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Wholesale and Retail Bookseller, Stationer, Lappin's
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B. F. COLE, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office at Hinde's Hall Store,
Residence, two doors south of the Baptist Church.

L. J. BARKOWS,
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of
Academy and Wall Streets, Octobr 1863.

M. H. JOHNSON,
not. Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the
Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. April 21st.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON,
Attorneys at Law. 187 Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis.
H. KNOWLTON, A. J. JACKSON.

JOHN WINANS,
Attorney and Counseler at Law, Office in Myer's
Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis. J. J. B. PLUM.

ELDRIDGE & PLUMAS,
Attorneys and Counsellers at Law. Office in Myer's
Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis. J. J. B. PLUM.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office and residence,
Academy St., a few rods northwest of Main Street, Janes-
ville, Wis.

A. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,
Wis. Office on Main Street, nearly opposite the
American Express Office. J. J. B. PLUM.

SANDFORD A. HANSON,
Attorney and Counseler at Law. Office in Empire
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. J. J. B. PLUM.

MERRILL & CORSTOCK,
Attorneys at Law. Office in Lappin's Block, Janesville,
Wisconsin. J. H. CORSTOCK.

WILLARD MERRILL, Esq.,
129, Willard Merrill's, Court Commissioners.

J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counseler at Law. Office in Myer's
Block opposite Myer's House, corner Main and Milwaukee
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I. O. O. F.,
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on
Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. J. A. TURNER, N. G.

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Dry Goods, Cylinder Solar Lamps, Household Goods,
Linen, Men's, Women's, Ladies' and Child Clothing
and every kind of merchandise at the very lowest cash
prices. J. J. B. PLUM.

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FAST FREIGHT LINE
owned and managed by the
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after this date, by special arrangement, the
Merchants' Dispatch will run to and from the
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all express, mail and other freight requiring quick trans-
portation, at LOWER RATES AND IN BETTER
TIME than can be obtained by any other route or con-
veyance, except the regular express, by passenger
train.

TIME GUARANTEED.

All shipments received at the door of the shipper and
delivered at destination Paid for postage.

The well known regular service in transporting
and forwarding business during the last two
years, will be a sufficient guarantee that all contracts
made by it, will be faithfully carried out.

The Merchants' Dispatch

now presents its office increased facilities, both in
time and rates, for westward bound business. Our
freights are transported by Merchant and Fast Ex-
press trains, and handled by our drivers at all points
of transfer.

Cost for losses or damages will be promptly ad-
justed at this office.

For rates or further information inquire at the
American Express Company, J. A. TURNER, Agent.

Janesville, July 1, 1863. J. J. B. PLUM.

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Hair Brushes,
English, French and American.

TOOTH BRUSHES*
English, French and American.

NAIL BRUSHES.

Infants' Brushes,
very fine French.

DRESSING COMBS,
BATHING TOWELS,
SPONGES,
for the Bath, also for Infants.

FINE SOAPS, FINE COMBS
POMADES, HAIR OILS.

FINE COLOGNES,
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
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From the Agency of C. H. Sciven.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
of all kinds.
Also,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER
PRESSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
127 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale to buy out the business.
R. S. RICHARDSON,
myself only.

Piano Forte and Organ
MRS. S. FOORD

W. H. will be happy to give instruction to those who
W. may desire it.

Piano Forte & Organ Music

Harmony and Thorough Bass. Residence on Janes-
ville street, two doors south of the Methodist church.

The instruction given at the residence of her pupil
is free.

Janesville, Feb. 21, 1863. J. J. B. PLUM.

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Rich! Rare! Beautiful!

MUCH THE RICHEST
AND MOST EX-
TENSIVE

assortment of
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
Clocks, Watches,
AND

JEWELRY,

ever exhibited to the citizens of this town, is now be-
ing received at the store of

J. A. DENELL,
In the Myers House Block,
Corner of Main and Milwaukee Streets,
JANESVILLE.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Life and Marine.

CASE CAPITAL REPRESENTED
\$5,099,000

Harford Fire Insurance Company
Older Company in the field. Incorporated 1810.

ASSISTS, \$1,000,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,
Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$150,000

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company

The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1821.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$500,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$514,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company

Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$301,970

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

New York Life Insurance Company

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,000,000

E. WHITAKER, Agent.

Office, Poole's Block, Main St., Janesville, Wis.

July 1st.

GREAT BOUNTIES

PAID TO

U. S. VOLUNTEERS!

THE FOLLOWING BOUNTIES and PREMIUMS
will be paid to recruits enlisting for three years:

Every Recruit who is a Veteran, Volunteer, one
month's pay, and a Premium of a Bounty and Premium
instruments amounting to

\$40.00.

To all other Recruits not Veterans, one month's pay
in advance, and a Bounty and Premium to

the amount of \$30.00.

AN 18th Recruit and Premiums will be given even if the
Recruit is selected for Captain, Major, or Lieutenant.

Protection to Widows and Orphans.

All the Bounty paid to Legion Heirs, if the soldier
dies in the field.

One-half of the amount will be given in any regiment to
the soldier who has distinguished himself in the battle.

The following PREMIUMS will be paid to any person
other than an officer, who shall bring in an accepted
Recruit:

A Premium of \$20.00
For an accepted Recruit (not a Veteran). \$15.00
For a Recruit.

In offering these liberal bounties and premiums to
men, it is the desire of the Government to give
them every opportunity to do with the necessary
or the draft, to come on January 1st, 1864, 900,000 men. So
that all sub-districts will furnish the quota under
the draft, and will be entitled to receive a premium
of \$40.00.

It is the desire of the Government to have
all recruits enlisted in the field of battle, and
not to let them be recruited in the rear.

For further information, come to the office of the
Provo's Block, 21st District, Capt. S. J. M. PUTNAM.

LEADERSHIP & PLEASANT.

COUGH, COUGH!



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Good News for the Army.

Our last dispatches represent a very favorable feeling towards the bill for increasing the pay of the privates in the army. No class of men in existence more deserve such an act of justice.

The Meeting Last Night.

The meeting at the court room last night to devise means to fill the quota of volunteers from this city without resorting to the draft was well attended, and resulted in the passage of a resolution, without a dissenting vote, requesting the common council to order a special election to vote upon the question of raising enough money to pay each volunteer \$200 bounty in addition to the bounties now offered. Of course,

there was a good deal of talking, for how can a war meeting be held without that staple of patriotism?

Mr. C. G. Williams opened the discussion, and bore down so hard on the conscription law that he was good humoredly told by Mr. Conrad that if he did not know him to be a loyal man, he should think he was a copperhead, and that he had never heard Ans. Rogers say anything worse about that law, which called out Mr. W. in an explanation that he was not opposed to the principle but to the details of the law.

Mr. Dibbets indulged in a bit of wagging, as well a serious argument in favor of the resolution, declaring that, unlike some of the speakers, he candidly confessed he came there to avoid the draft, and that as he paid no taxes himself, he was in favor of taxing everybody else; and in the matter of volunteering, he, like Aetius Ward, was willing to send all his own and his wife's relations into the army and stay at home himself. Mr. Conger made some good, practical suggestions. He assumed that the common council would submit the question, and that the tax would, of course, be voted, without much if any opposition; and he expected the aid of those present, not only in carrying the resolution through that meeting, but in voting the tax at the polls, and raising the volunteers after the tax was voted.

Mrs. W. L. Mitchell, J. M. Burgess, C. H. Conrad, H. N. Comstock and Daniel Noggle participated in the discussion. Judge Noggle, in a reply to a question proposed by Mr. Mitchell, whether the decision just made by him invalidating our city taxes would not invalidate this tax, if levied, replied it would not, as the city treasurer could return his delinquent list to the county treasurer, as the taxes in the county do.

Assuming that the council will submit this question to a vote of the people, and that the tax will be voted—for, certainly, if any extensive opposition exists to the tax it has not yet been manifested—the remarks of Mr. Conger were pertinent, and his suggestions should be heeded. The government, undeniably wants men more than money; and if the plan now proposed is the best mode to obtain these men, (and, by the way, the mode of raising the men is the only question we have heard discussed, and the only question of difference,) the mere voting a tax will not procure them. There must be something beside spread-eagle speeches at public meetings, long contributions to newspapers, or frequent editorial appeals to the patriotism of the people. We may, we hope, without offence to anybody, say for the property holders of the city, that they cannot be expected to furnish the money and do all the labor of relieving others from the draft. Especially is this true of that class of property-holders who are exempt by age or other causes. They should, unquestionably, contribute their share in the general effort; but it is hardly to be expected that the labor of those most directly interested in the result and fortunes of a draft should cease as soon as a tax is voted to encourage volunteering. We make these remarks with no special allusion to anybody, but for general application, and hope that a wise and direct effort will now be made to fill up the quota of the city. The mode having been decided, we acquiesce in the decision, and shall give such efforts as properly devolve upon our position, with the remark, however, that something must be done outside of a newspaper, and that no man has done his whole duty when steps into our sanctum with a request to have "the people stirred up," or averts about the street because the paper does not fill its entire columns with the subject which happens to occupy his own thoughts.

THE CLASSES UNDER THE DRAFT TO BE ABOLISHED.—It is now reported that congress will repeal not only the \$100 clause in the conscription act, but also the clause dividing men into two classes. All able-bodied men between the ages of 20 and 45 would then be placed on an equality, and be liable under the first draft. Such a proposition is now understood to be before the house.

Coal is coming down at the east in spite of the combination of the mining companies. The retail rates are from \$8 to \$10 in New York city.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

To H. M. ROGERS, County Superintendent of Schools. The following is my report of the Fall Examination of teachers.

In accordance with your request, I conducted the public examination of teachers at Milton, Johnstown, Shopiere, and Afton. In all these places, there were examined eighty-four applicants for certificates. Of these, sixty-six applied for third grade certificates, fourteen for second grade, and four for first.

The applicants for third grade certificates, were examined in Orthoepy, Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Intellectual and Written Arithmetic, Primary Grammar and Geography.

The applicants for certificates of the second grade were examined, in addition to the above mentioned branches, in Grammatical Analysis, Physiology, Physical Geography, Elementary Algebra, United States History, and theory and practice of teaching.

The applicants for first grade certificates were examined, in addition to the above mentioned branches, in Higher Algebra, Natural Philosophy and Geometry.

Of these applicants, twelve were refused certificates, twenty-seven received special certificates, thirty, third grade certificates, twelve, second grade, and three first grade.

On account of the great scarcity of teachers, a larger number of special certificates was granted than the true interests of the school, and the dignity of the teacher's profession should allow under other circumstances.

The average standing of those examined is six in a scale of which ten is perfection. The number whose standing is below five, is twelve; above five and below six, twenty seven; above six and below seven, twenty four; above seven, and below eight, sixteen; above eight and below nine, four; above nine, one. The five highest in the order of their standing, are Albert Salisbury of Lime, Wm. M. Lawrence of Janesville, Levi Powers of Troy, Francis W. Bates of Clinton, and Irving R. Spooner of Johnstown. The standard of perfection is not an ideal one, but within the reach of every earnest and faithful student; nor again, is so low as to flatter a teacher with possessing qualifications that he has not yet acquired.

The number of applicants is twenty-one that have never taught a school; fifty, that have taught less than ten terms, and thirteen that have taught ten terms or more.

You will perceive from this that a large majority of the applicants have had little, or no experience in teaching; and can infer that but a few design to make this a permanent calling.

This unwelcome fact undoubtedly is mainly due to the inadequate compensation of competent teachers. Incompetent and poor teachers are paid more than enough, while, from a want of discrimination in school officers, there is not sufficient inducement to these desirous of following this profession for making a thorough and extensive preparation for its duties.

In my opinion, the best remedy for this evil that is within the power of the county superintendent of schools, is to license only teachers enough to supply all the schools under his charge, and those from the most competent that can be found.

ALBERT WHITFORD.

"THE TIMES" THE ONLY RELIABLE NEWSPAPER IN CHICAGO.—The news of Jeff. Davis, which we print, at length this morning, will attract nearly as much attention as that of President Lincoln. We received it at a late hour last night. Probably it will appear in no other paper in Chicago.—*Chicago Times*.

Very likely no other Chicago paper will publish this message, and the Times could not if the opinions and objects of Jeff. Davis were not congenial to its taste. It has denounced President Lincoln's message without stint, but is complimentary to the President of the Southern Confederacy!

No other paper in Chicago but the Times is disposed enough to do this.

GEN. GRANT ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Senator Wilson, in a speech before the American anti-slavery society at their third annual anniversary in Philadelphia, the other day, quoted the following extract from a letter written by General Grant:

"I have never been an anti-slavery man, but I try to judge justly of what I see. I made up my mind, when I was young, that the north and south could only live together in peace, as one nation, by being a free nation. Slavery, which constituted the cornerstone of the so-called confederacy, is knocked out, and it will take more time to hold the black race as slaves than to put down the rebellion. Much as I desire peace, I am opposed to it until this question of slavery is forever settled."

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, after giving some details of the horrors of the Libby Prison, makes the following statement: "Some of the officers of colored regiments were in Libby Prison, so that the threat of hanging has not yet been executed upon them."

The fourth volume of Washington Irving's Life and Letters was published yesterday.

A. SCHAUB.—D. W. Midleton, Esq., formerly assistant, has been appointed clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington. His office is said to be worth \$20,000 a year.

In accordance with a statute of 1777, a Maryland clergyman has just been fined £500 for joining a young girl in marriage to a man against the wish of her parents.

Costar's Rat Exterminator is good, but that said to be invented by a Connecticut man is better, as it is a powder snuff, which jerks a rat's head off at the third stroke!

Two of our heavy trains were met between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville with supplies for the army. There were thirty days supplies at Knoxville when the rebels retreated. The people around Knoxville are destitute, the rebel army having consumed everything eatable. Longstreet's army is represented as demoralized in an

THE TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

BOSTON, Dec. 15. A New Orleans correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes that the expedition of Gen. Banks to Texas is a glorious success.

The Union men are rallying under the standard of Gen. Banks in large numbers. All the Texans required was a force to back them up, and they repeatedly said that if a sufficient army was sent to assist them, they would soon have Texas all right again.

They have already proved the truth of their statements, for Gen. Banks has recruited two regiments since he landed in that state, and the work is still going on.

CANIS, Dec. 15.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—By steamship City of Alton, from New Orleans Times the 11th inst., I have the extra New Orleans Times of Saturday, Dec. 5, bringing important news as follows: Another victory has been gained by soldiers of the department of the Gulf over the rebels in Texas, and is thought to be important. Official information has been received at the department headquarters that all the rebel force at Port Covello were captured by our forces. Not a man was lost on our side.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,

Commanding Union Troops.

All the garrison guns fell into our hands; it is not known what number of the enemy has been taken, but at last accounts from there previous to the capture, the rebel garrison consisted of 1,000 men, under command of Col. Bradford.

A refugee informs us, that about two months ago there were seven heavy guns and five field pieces at Port Covello.

A glance at the map will show the importance of this victory. Port Covello and the captured works are located on the point of the Peninsula which separates Matagorda Bay from the Gulf. The possession of this point clears the entrance to the Bay, and gives the Union army command of several important places—Sabine, Port Lavaca and Matagorda.

A short distance back from the Bay is Victoria and several other towns, all of which are open to the occupation of our troops.

A large quantity of cotton had accumulated at Victoria at the time of the capture of Brownsville, and as there was no chance of getting it out of the country, and no means of entering it except by slow process of ox teams, it will probably soon become the property of the United States.

Telegraph to the Chicago Tribune.

CARDO, Dec. 15.

On the 1st inst. Natches was threatened by the rebel General Adams with two thousand men and ten pieces of artillery. Col. Johnson, in command, was reinforced by General Graham, from Vicksburg, who was in pursuit of Adams. He captured several rebels, but could not bring on a general engagement. This is the end of an affair which seemed at one time to be quite serious.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 11th has the following further particulars of the late fight at W. M. River Bridge:

On Thursday, the 3d inst., the rebels made an attempt on Colleville, the troops there being commanded by Colonel Frank A. Kendrick, 2d West Tennessee regiment; the object being to destroy the railroad bridge across the W. M. River. The rebels were taken up on the main Colleville road, in the afternoon, and a small cavalry force made a demonstration on the bridge and withdrew.

The Union force in this engagement lost two guns and one man wounded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

To everybody's dismay Garret Davis got started this morning in the Senate, and kept running at the mouth for some hours. The subject that touched him off was the delay of exchanges, in order to enable his Imperial Majesty Abraham, the First, to force the rebels to make exchanges for his new prisoners, but could not bring on a general engagement. This is the end of an affair which seemed at one time to be quite serious.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 11th has the following further particulars of the late fight at W. M. River Bridge:

Reverdy Johnson administered a happy rebuke to this maniac, and maintained the right to use negro troops and their right to freedom as for military service.

To-DAY's Report.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette.

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

Special to World.—Your correspondent from the front that the army has not gone into winter quarters in its present location, and probably it will not do so.

HOUS.—The committee on territories will soon report bills to bring Nebraska, Utah and Colorado into the Union as states, and also to create a territory out of some portion of Nebraska.

The bill to increase the pay of the army meets with general favor, and will soon be reported back.

Gen. A. SCHAUB.—Gen. Buford lies very ill at the Abbott House, and his surgeon apprehends that he will die.

FOOT MORON, Dec. 15.

The following has been received to-day:

YORKTOWN, Va. 14.

To Major General Butler:

I have the satisfaction to announce the complete success of the expedition sent out under Col. West. All worked in successful combination. Our cavalry entered the enemy's camp at Charles City Court House, after sharp fighting, the enemy firing from their houses. We captured eight officers and eighty two enlisted men, being the whole command of three companies, fifty two horses, and three mules; besides many shot, &c., left on the ground. The enemy's camp, with its equipments, arms, ammunition, and provisions, were all thoroughly destroyed. Our loss is Captain Gregory severely wounded, one sergeant and one corporal killed, and four men wounded. All are entitled to high commendation for gallantry and undaunting endurance, Col. West especially for his precise execution of a difficult command, by which alone he could have accomplished the object.

J. J. WISTAR.

Brigadier General.

CLIVELAND, O., Dec. 16.

A convention of United States assessors meets here to-day. About 50 are already here. The session will be secret. A trial of the tax on whisky and beer is agitated.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.

Advices from Knoxville to the 10th state that Longstreet's army is at Rogersville. During his retreat Longstreet lost 3,000 men, prisoners and deserters. There were swarms of fugitives from his ranks, and his army is worn out; in bad service and desperate retreating. The rebels are suffering intensely for clothing and food. Longstreet abandoned his long train of six guns, after burning the gun carriages. The guns fell into our hands.

Two of our heavy trains were met between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville with supplies for the army. There were thirty days supplies at Knoxville when the rebels retreated.

The people around Knoxville are destitute, the rebel army having consumed everything eatable.

Longstreet's army is represented as demoralized in an

extraordinary degree by their hardships and disasters in East Tennessee.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

The Herald's correspondent from off Charleston, S. C., says the rumor that Dahlgren would not use the iron-clads again in Charleston harbor, but send them south, probably to Mobile, is untrue. Admiral Dahlgren is preparing for a great movement, and the iron-clad won't leave till our flag waves over Charleston ruins.

Sumter is still subjected to a heavy fire. Our guns have full possession of the harbor. In the city darkness prevails at night, and the rebels have ordered the street lamps not to be lighted, nor light in houses. Nothing but famine and terror rule in the city, and were it not for the military leaders, the city would be surrendered. Great activity prevails in both departments.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

A New Orleans correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes that the expedition of Gen. Banks to Texas is a glorious success.

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They have already proved the truth of their statements, for Gen. Banks has recruited two regiments since he landed in that state, and the work is still going on.

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CANIS, Dec.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Decr. 18, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Good News for the Army.

Our last dispatches represent a very favorable feeling towards the bill for increasing the pay of the privates in the army. No class of men in existence more deserve such an act of justice.

The Meeting Last Night.

The meeting at the court room last night to devise means to fill the quota of volunteers from this city without resorting to the draft was well attended, and resulted in the passage of a resolution, without a dissenting vote, requesting the common council to order a special election to vote upon the question of raising enough money to pay each volunteer \$200 bounty in addition to the bounties now offered. Of course, there was a good deal of talking, for how can a war meeting be held without that staple of patriotism? Mr. C. G. Williams opened the discussion, and bore down so hard on the conscription law that he was good humoredly told by Mr. Conrad that if he did not know him to be a loyal man, he should think he was a copperhead, and that he had never heard Ans. Rogers say anything worse about that law, which called out Mr. W. in an explanation that he was not opposed to the principle but to the details of the law. Mr. Ebbets indulged in a bit of wagging, as well a serious argument in favor of the resolution, declaring that, unlike some of the speakers, he candidly confessed he came there to avoid the draft, and that as he paid no taxes himself, he was in favor of taxing everybody else; and in the matter of volunteering, he, like Aratus Ward, was willing to send all his own and his wife's relations into the army and stay at home himself. Mr. Conner made some good, practical suggestions. He assumed that the common council would submit the question, and that the tax would, of course, be voted, without much if any opposition; and he expected the aid of those present not only in carrying the resolution through that meeting, but in voting the tax at the polls, and raising the volunteers after the tax was voted. Messrs. W. L. Mitchell, J. M. Burgess, C. H. Conrad, H. N. Comstock and Daniel Noggle participated in the discussion. Judge Noggle, in a reply to a question proposed by Mr. Mitchell, whether the decision just made by him invalidating our city taxes would not invalidate this tax, if levied, replied it would not, as the city treasurer could return his delinquent list to the county treasurer, as the towns in the county do.

Assuming that the council will submit this question to a vote of the people, and that the tax will be voted—for, certainly, if any extensive opposition exists to the tax it has not yet been manifested—the remarks of Mr. Conner were pertinent, and his suggestions should be heeded. The government, undeniably wants men more than money; and if the plan now proposed is the best mode to obtain these men, (and, by the way, the mode of raising the men is the only question we have heard discussed, and the only question of difference,) the mere voting a tax will not procure them. There must be something beside spread-eagle speeches at public meetings, long contributions to newspapers, or frequent editorial appeals to the patriotism of the people. We may, we hope, without offence to anybody, say for the property holders of the city, that they cannot be expected to furnish the money and do all the labor of relieving others from the draft. Especially is this true of that class of property-holders who are exempt by age or other causes. They should, unquestionably, contribute their share in the general effort; but it is hardly to be expected that the labors of those most directly interested in the resultant fortunes of a draft should cease as soon as a tax is voted to encourage volunteering. We make these remarks with no special allusion to anybody, but for general application, and hope that a wise and direct effort will now be made to fill up the quota of the city. The mode having been decided, we acquiesce in the decision, and shall give such efforts as properly devolve upon our position, with the remark, however, that something must be done outside of a newspaper, and that no man has done his whole duty when steps into our saecum with a request to have "the people stirred up," or swears about the street because the paper does not fill its entire columns with the subject which happens to occupy his own thoughts.

THE CLASSES UNDER THE DRAFT TO BE ANNIHILATED.—It is now reported that congress will repeal not only the \$300 clause in the conscription act, but also the clause dividing men into two classes. All able-bodied men between the ages of 20 and 45 would then be placed on an equality, and be liable under the first draft. Such a proposition is now understood to be before the house.

Coal is coming down at the east in spite of the combination of the mining companies. The retail rates are from \$8 to \$10 in New York city.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

To H. M. Richards, County Superintendent of Schools.
The following is my report of the Fall Examination of teachers.

In accordance with your request, I conducted the public examination of teachers at Milton, Johnstown, Shippensburg, and Afton. In all these places, there were examined eighty-four applicants for certificates. Of these, sixty-six applied for third grade certificates, fourteen for second grade, and four for first.

The applicants for third grade certificates, were examined in Othoephy, Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Intellectual and Written Arithmetic, Primary Grammar and Geography.

The applicants for certificates of the second grade were examined, in addition to the above mentioned branches, in Grammatical Analysis, Physiology, Physical Geography, Elementary Algebra, United States History, and theory and practice of teaching.

The applicants for first grade certificates were examined, in addition to the above mentioned branches, in Higher Algebra, Natural Philosophy and Geometry.

Of these applicants, twelve were refused certificates, twenty-seven received special certificates, thirty, third grade certificates, twelve, second grade, and three first grade.

On account of the great scarcity of teachers, a larger number of special certificates was granted than the true interests of the school, and the dignity of the teacher's profession should allow under other circumstances.

The average standing of those examined is six in a scale of which ten is perfection. The number whose standing is below five, is twelve; above five and below six, twenty seven; above six and below seven, twenty four; above seven, and below eight, sixteen; above eight and below nine, four; above nine, one. The five highest in the order of their standing, are Albert Salisbury of Lima, Wm. M. Lawrence of Janesville, Levi Powers of Troy, Francis W. Bates of Clinton, and Irving R. Spooner of Johnstown. The standard of perfection is not an ideal one, but within the reach of every earnest and faithful student; nor again, is so low as to flatter a teacher with possessing qualifications that he has not yet acquired.

The number of applicants is twenty-one that have never taught a school; fifty, that have taught less than ten terms, and thirteen that have taught ten terms or more.

You will perceive from this that a large majority of the applicants had little, if no experience, in teaching, and can infer that but a few design to make this a permanent calling.

The steamer Isaac Newton, destroyed by fire on the Hudson river last week, had a freight much more valuable than at first supposed. It is now estimated that the goods destroyed will amount to \$250,000.

This, with the loss of the boat, makes a grand total of \$450,000. This large loss will take nearly all the earnings of the whole season.

A tub of "pickled feet," chopped off from the fair legs of celestial beauties, has been sent from China to the Surgeon's Museum in London.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier says that the pay of a rebel soldier for a month will not suffice to purchase a pair of gloves.

Venice is now a grand sight. About four o'clock on some clear morning she will well repay one for looking out to see her in her queenly beauty.

It is asserted that Senator Sumner fully and unequivocally endorses the President's message, including the proclamation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RECRUITS FOR THE

12th WISCONSIN BATTERY

LIGHT ARTILLERY!

On the 1st inst. Natchez was threatened by the rebel General Adams with two thousand men and ten pieces of artillery. Col. Johnson, in command, was reinforced by General Graham, from Vicksburg, who went in pursuit of Adams. He captured a few prisoners, but could not bring on a general engagement. This is the end of an affair which seemed at one time to be quite serious.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 11th has the following further particulars of the late fight at Wolf River Bridge:

On Thursday, the 3d inst., the rebels made an attempt on Collierville, the troops there being commanded by Colonel Frank A. Kendrick, 2d West Tennessee regiment, the object being to destroy the railroad bridge across Wolf River. The object of the rebels being made known, the planks and bridge were taken up on the main Collierville road, in the afternoon, and a small cavalry force made a demonstration on the bridge and withdrew.

The Union force in this engagement lost two guns and one man wounded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

To everybody's dismay Garret Davis got started this morning in the Senate, and kept running at the mouth for some hours.

The subject that touched him off was the delay of exchanges, in order to enable his Imperial Majesty Abraham, the First, to force the rebels to make exchanges for his negro troops and officers.

Levinsky Johnson administered a happy rebuke to this maniac, and maintained the right to use negro troops and their right to freedom as for military service.

ALBERT WHITFORD.

"THE TIMES" THE ONLY RELIABLE NEWSPAPER IS CHICAGO.—The message of Jeff. Davis, which we print at length this morning, will attract nearly as much attention as that of President Lincoln. We received it at a late hour last night. Probably it will appear in no other paper in Chicago.—*Chicago Times*.

Very likely no other Chicago paper will publish this message, and the Times would not if the opinions and objects of Jeff. Davis were not congenial to its taste. It has denounced President Lincoln's message without stint, but is complimentary to the President of the Southern Confederacy! No other paper in Chicago but the Times is disloyal enough to do this.

GEN. GRANT ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

—Senator Wilson, in a speech before the American anti-slavery society at their third decade anniversary in Philadelphia, the other day, quoted the following extract from a letter written by General Grant:

"I have never been an anti-slavery man, but I try to judge justly of what I see. I made up my mind, when this war opened, that the north and south could only live together in peace as one nation, by being a free nation. Slavery, which constituted the corner-stone of the so-called confederacy, is knocked out, and will take more men in future to hold the black race as slaves than to put down the rebellion—Much as I desire peace, I am opposed to it until this question of slavery is forever settled."

HARD ON BRAGG.—The following bit of satire is credited to a southern paper:

After the battle of Chickamauga, a soldier who had been within the enemy's lines and escaped, was carried before General Bragg and questioned in relation to what he saw. He said the route was completed, and the enemy in full retreat when he left. The General asked him if he knew what a torrent was. He looked at the General with a smile, and said: "Why, General, haven't been with you in your whole campaign?"

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, after giving some details of the horrors of the Lithy Prison, makes the following statement: "Some of the officers of colored regiments were in Lithy Prison, so that the threat of hanging has not yet been executed upon them."

The fourth volume of Washington Irving's Life and Letters was published Wednesday.

A SUO BIRTH.—D. W. Middleton, Esq., formerly assistant, has been appointed clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington. The office is said to be worth \$20,000 a year.

In accordance with a statute of 1777, a Maryland clergyman has just been fined £500 for joining a young girl in marriage with his wife, as, at the sign of her consent, he had.

Two of our heavy trains were met between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville with supplies for the army. There were thirty days supplies at Knoxville when the rebels retreated. The people around Knoxville are destitute, the rebel army having consumed everything eatable. Longstreet's army is represented as demoralized in an

extraordinary degree, by their hardships and disasters in East Tennessee.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

The Herald's correspondent from off Charleston, S. C., says the rumor that Dahlgren would not use the iron-clads again in Charleston harbor, but send them south, probably to Mobile, is untrue. Admiral Dahlgren is preparing for a great movement, and the iron-clads won't leave till our flag waves over Charleston ruins.

Simler is still subjected to a heavy fire. Our guns have full possession of the harbor. In the city darkness prevails at night, Beauregard has ordered the street lamps not to be lighted, nor light in houses. Nothing but famine and terror rule in the city, and were it not for the military leaders, the city would be surrendered. Great activity prevails in both departments.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

A New Orleans correspondent of the Boston Traveler writes that the expedition of Gen. Banks to Texas is a glorious success.

The Union men are rallying under the standard of Gen. Banks in large numbers. All the Texans required was a force to back them up, and they repeatedly said that if a sufficient army was sent to assist them, they would soon have Texas all right again.

They have already proved the truth of their statements, for Gen. Banks has recruited two regiments since he landed in that state, and the work is still going on.

CARNO, Dec. 15.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—By steamship from New Orleans to the 5th inst., I have the extra New Orleans Times of Saturday, Dec. 5, bringing important news as follows: Another victory has been gained by soldiers of the department of the Gulf over the rebels in Texas, and is thought to be important. Official information has been received at the department headquarters that all the rebel force at Port Covello were captured by our forces. Not a man was lost on our side.

Major Gen. C. C. WASEBURX,

Comdg Union Troops.

All the garrison guns fell into our hands.

It is not known what number of the enemy has been taken, but at last accounts from there, previous to the capture, the rebel garrison consisted of 1,000 men, under the command of Col. Bradford.

A refugee informs us, that about two months ago there were seven heavy guns and five field pieces at Port Covello.

A glance at the map will show the importance of this victory. Port Covello and the captured works are located on the point of the Peninsula which separates Matagorda Bay from the Gulf. The possession of this point cuts the entrance to the bay, and gives the Union army command of several important places—Salvage, Port Lavaca and Matagorda.

A short distance back from the bay is Victoria and several other towns, all of which are open to the occupation of our troops.

A large quantity of cotton had accumulated at Victoria at the time of the capture of Brownsville, and as there was no chance of the owners getting it out of the country, and no means of entering it except by slow process of ox teams, it will probably soon become the property of the United States.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after November 1st, 1863:
 MAIL—Arrived, 10 A.M., Depart, 4 P.M. Postage, 12-20 cent.
 Chicago, through, and way. 4-5 A.M. Postage, 12-20 cent.
 Chicago, N. W., north. 4-5 P.M. Postage, 12-20 cent.
 Milwaukee, through. 1-15 P.M. Postage, 6-15 cent.
 Madison, P. O. on 1st and 3d. 1-15 P.M. Postage, 10-15 cent.
 Monroe and west. 1-15 P.M. Postage, 4-5 cent.
 Beloit, Belders and after. 4-5 P.M. Postage, 5-8 cent.
 OVERLAND MAIL to MILWAUKEE arrives Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10:30 P.M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday, at 6:30 A.M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 7:30 A.M. and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday, at 6:30 P.M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 7:30 A.M. and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday, at 6:30 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.—
 MONDAY MAIL to CAVESVILLE arrives Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10:30 A.M., and arrives Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3:30 P.M. to EXCELSIOR, twice weekly, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday, and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday, at 6:30 A.M. to 8:30 P.M.—
 MONDAY MAIL to MILWAUKEE arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday, and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday, at 6:30 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.—
 (no mail) J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Printers Wanted.

We are in want of two good journeymen printers, to whom we can give full employment until the 1st of January.

Volunteer Tax in Harmony.

A special town meeting has been called in Harmony on Tuesday next, 22d inst., to vote on the question of levying a tax to procure volunteers to fill the quota of the town. The meeting will be held at the residence of A. W. Smith, Mt. Zion.

Meeting to Fill the Quota of Volunteers.

At an early hour the court room was filled with ladies and gentlemen. The meeting was called to order by S. C. Burnham, Esq. ALEX. GRAHAM, Esq., was elected chairman, and A. A. JACKSON, secretary.

The call for the meeting was read.

J. M. Burgess, Esq., then presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The President has called for 300,000 men, and 121 of which is the quota of this city, and whereas such quota will be selected by draft on the 5th day of January next, unless it is filled by volunteers before that day; and whereas, it is believed that a sufficient number of volunteers can be enlisted to fill such quota, if a bounty paid by the government be offered; and whereas, this city is authorized to vote to raise such sum as may be necessary to procure such volunteers; therefore

Resolved, That it is the wish of the citizens of this city, and do hereby request, the common council at its first meeting to call a special election for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors of this city the question whether the city shall raise, by tax, a sum sufficient to pay such volunteers who shall be credited to fill such quota the sum of \$200.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be presented to the common council at its next meeting by a committee of three to be appointed by the president of this meeting.

After spirited and eloquent speeches from Messrs. Williams, Ebbets, Conner, Comstock, Mitchell, Noggle and Conrad, the resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice.

The chair appointed as a committee to present the resolutions to the common council, Messrs. J. M. Burgess, C. H. Conrad and H. Richardson.

On motion of J. M. Burgess, the common council were requested to call the special election at the earliest day allowed by law.

On motion of Isaac Rogers, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman. ALEX. GRAHAM, Pres't. A. A. JACKSON, Sec'y.

MONEY FROM THE 12TH BATTALY.—I have received a package of money (\$1,000) from the 12th Wisconsin battery. Particulars will be sent to you at once and receive the same. The express charges are one-third of one per cent. per dollar.

G. R. CURRIS,
Peoples' Drug Store.

CONNECTION.—In our notice yesterday of the location of the recruiting office for the 12th Wisconsin battery, we placed it over the furniture store of Swager & Hanson. This gives the idea of a partnership between these persons, an impression which Mr. Swager has called upon us to correct, which we accordingly do. The location was right, but Mr. Hanson has nothing to do with the store.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Several of our leading firms in different kinds of business are advertising holiday gifts. Without specifying particularly, we call attention to all. The men who advertise are the ones whose goods will bear examination.

(Correspondence of the daily—DETROIT)
CAMP BUNNEY, NEAR NASHVILLE, Tenn.
November 27th, 1863.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—The following resolution was unanimously passed by the inmates and attendants of the hospital of the 13th regiment Wisconsin volunteers, and its insertion in the Nashville Press and Janesville Gazette voted.

Yours, J. H. Foot, Chaplain.

WHEREAS, The Union ladies of Edgefield have, on this day of our National Thanksgiving, furnished a capital Thanksgiving dinner for the sick soldiers and attendants of the hospital of the 13th regiment Wisconsin volunteers, at Camp Biggs.

Resolved, That we have to do, by the presence of ladies of kind hearts and generous sympathies, been reminded of our homes far away; and that for the interest manifested, and the good will shown us and the cause we defend, we tender them our hearty thanks.

IT IS NOT often that we come in contact with an article that we feel justified in recommending to our numerous readers, but the article of Family Dye Color, manufactured by H. & R. Stevens, advertised in this day's paper, we feel can be heartily commended to all who may have use for dyes of any color. For sale by all druggists.

EDDIE HOUSE MANUFACTURE.—There is a strong prejudice against articles of American manufacture, and justly, too, in many cases, but not so with Beloit & Co's Chemical Stationery. This is the best article in existence for coloring purposes, yet many manufacturers using English salts, when this is almost unobtainable, and by using it you are patterning home production.

New American Organ.—B. D. & H. W. Smith, the manufacturers of the New American Organ, with treble and bass, finished in fifteen different styles, in elegantly polished wood, for parlor use, also in black walnut and oak for churches, schools, lodges, &c. For sale at the hands of D. D. Wilson, Janesville, Wisc.

A concert is to be erected at Springfield, Illinois, to cost \$60,000.

Special Advertisements and Notices.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE for sale by the gross, dozen or box, by G. R. CURRIS,
People's Drug Store.

L. FLEISCHMAN,
Announces that he can be found at the Hyatt House, for a few days, from Rochester, Professor Optician and Manufacturer of the improved Eye-Preserving Specacles, &c., respectively suitable ladies and gentlemen who are in the habit of wearing the glasses now in common use, and which are to injurious to the sight, owing to their attractive heat and drawing the eyes, or, whom may have had impaired by the use of such glasses, Weakness, opacity, or any other defect, to make a trial of his

IMPROVED PERISCOPIC LENS.
These glasses are made of the finest crystal, and constructed in accordance with the philosophy of nature, in the form of a concave-convex mirror, and their transparency is so perfect that the wearer can easily perceive the glass on them by the improvement of the sight. The great novelty of them is the focus, which is disposed of in such a manner as to counteract the indistinctness which is intended to annoy. The material of which they are manufactured gives them a superior hardness and polish, which prevents their being defaced by scratches, and their frames are made especially to those having weak and irritable eyes. The superiority and usefulness of these improved spectacles is fully demonstrated by the unanimous approval of the most celebrated physicians and opticians.

I know Mr. L. Fleischman, Optician, &c., is a citizen of Rochester, and can, cheerfully recommend him to the confidence of all in want of his goods.

C. H. CLARK, Ex-Mayor.

Through a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Fleischman, I am at cheerfully sub-tantiate and endorse all that he is recommended to be in the foregoing certificate of C. H. Clark. W. H. BRIGGS, M. D. Special attention will be paid to Cataract, Short-sighted and Weak Eyes.

Medical Notice.

All persons indebted to the undersigned for medical services are hereby notified that the books are posted, and that a settlement must be had previous to January 1st, 1864. The internal revenue law compels physicians to pay taxes upon all collectable accounts the same as upon income actually received, which renders it necessary for us to collect the same.

TREAT & DODGE.

P. S.—All persons indebted to me individually will find their notes and accounts in the hands of a justice for immediate collection, if not paid previous to January 1st, 1864.

R. B. TREAT.

Dec. 7th, 1863.

A CARD.

Estuary, Throat Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis, Early Stages of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Diseases of Women, and all other Complaints that lead to Consumption.

Are treated in a new and eminently successful manner by Dr. Hale, who has a permanent office in the Myers House, Janesville.

Catarrh and Throat Diseases always end in Consumption, hence the necessity of consulting a physician大道 to this specialty, before it is too late. Those who are to this patient nostrums, or waiting for the day to wear off should think, while it is yet time of those who wait it in vain, and go down to the grave fallen victim to Consumption. Many might have been saved had they checked the disease while it was a catarrhal inflammation of the throat.

It will be a catarrhal inflammation of the throat, while it is yet time of those who wait it in vain, and go down to the grave fallen victim to Consumption. Many might have been saved had they checked the disease while it was a catarrhal inflammation of the throat.

All are invited to call and investigate Dr. Hale's mode of treatment, practiced by no other physician.

Persons unable to apply at the office may consult by letter, when question lists will be furnished them to give an accurate description of their case.

decldwaw2

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

Our LITTLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for hemming, binding, folding, turning, gathering, gimping, braiding, embroidering, crocheting, and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action a rate of speed. It makes that interlocked stitch which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary quality, can see, at a glance, how to use the little Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in classic and exquisite style. The holding case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, as to judge of its great capacity and beauty.

It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twill, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a pamphlet.

OLD SANTA CLAUS

has been making rich deposits for the Holidays and

CHRISTMAS TREES

already. In memory of the late C. H. Sutherland.

WISCONSIN, 17 Newhall House, Literary Emporium, Dec. 11, 1863.

decldwaw2

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

C. HANSON & CO.

ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Janesville, Rock and adjoining counties, that they have opened a new Furniture store, with a full and splendid assortment of Parlor, Chamber & Common Furniture.

which they will sell at the lowest prices, notwithstanding the recent rise of materials, labor, &c. Among our numerous articles we can only mention:

SOFAS, CHAIRS, CHAISES, EAST ROCKING, SOFA, CANE, PLATE, AND COMMON CHAIRS,

TABLES, BEDSTEADS, BEDROOM FURNITURE,

BEDSTEADS of all descriptions, **MATTRESSES,**

LOOKING GLASSES in Brassed, Oil-Mahogany, and gilt frames, **GLASS PLATES, LACE,**

GESE FEATHERS AND PILLOWS

N. B.—We keep constantly on hand a full supply of

METALIC BURIAL CASES,

as well as Coffins of all sizes, and trimmed in every variety of style.

Work ordered and repairing done on hot-water and

in the best manner. As we have had 10 years experience in repairing furniture, we are sure that we can give entire satisfaction to our clients, and to those who are

choosing elsewhere. Nearly opposite Miller's store, Main street.

DELMAR, Dec. 15, 1863.

There is no material chance to note in the produce market from yesterday, except that receipts were con-

siderably better. About 12,000 bushels of wheat sold at a range of 95-105. The latter figures for choice No. 1 grand. Hogs were in moderate demand at \$5.25. Dressed Hogs, owing to the favorable weather, were firm and 50c higher, with sales of 10 bushels at from \$5.00 to \$5.25 to light for extra heavy fine boned hams.

We make up prices as follows:

WHIT—100 lbs. Grand and club 1.05-08; fair

and shaping grade 0.81-1.08.

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WHIT—100

ERIE RAILWAY.

Broad Gauge, Double Track Route.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Trains leave Janesville on and after December 10th, as follows:

For Prairie du Chien at	12:40 P.M.
" Milwaukee at	2:30 P.M.
" Milwaukee at	6:00 A.M.
" Milwaukee at	2:35 P.M.
" Monroe at	4:30 P.M.

Trains arrive at Janesville, as follows:

From Milwaukee at	2:00 P.M.
" Prairie du Chien at	2:30 P.M.
" Monroe at	4:00 P.M.
G. L. BRETELL, <i>WM. B. STRONG,</i> <i>Gen'l Agent, Wis. Div'n.</i>	4:30 P.M.

Ticket Agent.

C. H. WHITMAN, *Gen'l Agent, Wis. Div'n.*

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday Nov. 10th trains leave Janesville.

Gang south	7:45 A.M.
" night	12:30 A.M.
Gang north	1:35 P.M.
Freight going south (stock)	12:20 A.M.
" "	1:35 P.M.
" gang north	5:30 P.M.
" gang north	7:15 A.M.
"	10:15 P.M.

Tickets for Berlin, Beaver, Beloit, Elkhorn, etc.; for Elkhorn, St. Paul, and all points east; for Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Dousman and points west; tickets for all principal points east and south, or west; tickets at the passenger depot.

GEO. L. BRETELL, *Ticket Agent.*

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after December 21, 1863, trains will leave and arrive as follows, Sunday excepted:

Day Express leaves Evansville for Chicago, 6:30 A.M.
" " 12:45 P.M.
Freight arrives at Evansville from do 4:20 P.M.
Accommodation do do

Both trains connect with the New York and Boston express train, each day, and all trains bound east and south. Also connecting with trains with the west and south, and with the New York and Boston express train, and with the trains at the junction of G. B. & Q. at U. C. H. I. & W. at Dixon, Fulton, Central Iowa, and all points on Chicago, Fulton and Iowline of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and with all points on the Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R. Direct connections are made at the junction of C. B. & Q. and G. B. & Q. at Burlington, Quincy, Hannibal and St. Joseph. Tickets will be procured at the office of this company at Burlington.

All trains will leave daily, except Sundays.

A stage will leave from the Hyatt House, daily, at 8:30 A.M. connecting with the above trains at Ation, at 9:30 A.M. and arrive at Janesville at 10:30 A.M. without change of car, arriving in advance of all other routes.

W. A. BRETELL, *Agent.*

Michigan Central Railroad.

OUR CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

Tickets for New York can be had at all stations, except on and at the Sunday.

* * * First to all points east and west.

Steamer Chart on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

The above trains connect with all trains to the west.

Arrive at destination—Stage, meals, lodgings, and live stock carried with it, at lowest rates.

W. H. HOLMES, *Frank Lewis, Gen'l Agent, Ation, Pa.*

Great Western, New York City and the meeting place of all railroads.

READY AND WAITING.

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE.

Via Great Western, New York City and the meeting place of all railroads.

READY AND WAITING.

CONTROLD and operated by the roads.

GENERAL FREIGHT AND FREIGHT CARS.

The above trains, etc., are now in full operation.

MERCHANTS visiting the western part of the country will find the company's freight and express cars, etc., in full operation.

L. B. HENRY, *Gen'l Agent, Ation, Pa.*

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